

Commissioner in San Francisco, and witnessed the inspection of a large steamer from Japan.

Stanford University was visited, as well as Pomona College, at Claremont, California. Photographs were shown of Prof. V. L. Kellogg, Prof. A. J. Cook, and Prof. C. F. Baker.

A visit was made to the Southern California Phytopathological Laboratory of the University of California at Whittier. A photograph was shown of the laboratory and also of the great Leffingwell lemon orchard, where they were informed that the work of R. S. Woglum on the fumigation of citrus trees with hydrocyanic-acid gas had already saved the locality at least \$250,000.

Visits following these to Dallas, Texas; College Station, Texas; Audubon Park, Louisiana; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Urbana, Illinois, were briefly mentioned, entomologists and entomological laboratories being illustrated by photographs.

A NEW CACTUS-FREQUENTING ORTHOPTERON FROM TEXAS.

BY A. N. CAUPELL.

In their investigation of the insects of the cactus Messrs. Mitchell, Hunter, and Pratt have taken a number of interesting representatives of the subfamily Decticinae. I have recently described one very distinct new species of the genus *Stipator*,¹ and I now present the description of another new species of this, the dominant, genus of Decticinae. I take pleasure in naming the species *pratti* in honor of Mr. F. C. Pratt.

Stipator pratti, new species.

Male.—Allied to *mitchelli* in general appearance but differs from that species, as well as from *haldemani*, its next nearest ally, in the shape of the cerci and that of the last abdominal segment, in which particulars it is more nearly allied to the much smaller *S. stevensoni*, as figured in my revision of the group.² Head moderate, well inserted into the pronotum; fastigium of the vertex slightly more than one-third as broad as the interocular space; front very broadly rounded; eyes moderate, a little longer than broad, somewhat larger than in *mitchelli*; antennae as usual in the genus. Pronotum large and produced posteriorly considerably over the base of the abdomen; lateral lobes well developed but scarcely so deep as long, the posterior margin distinctly sinuate; lateral and median carinae wholly absent; anterior margin of pronotum truncate, posterior margin rounded; prosternal spines moderate, sharp. Organs of flight not projecting from

¹Can. Ent., vol. XLIII, p. 137 (1911).

²Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XXXII, pp. 285-410 (1907).

beneath the pronotum. Legs long and stout; anterior tibiae armed above with three spines on the outer side, the inner side unarmed; hind femora very heavy on the basal three-fifths, the apical portion slender, armed beneath with several short, stout, sharp, triangular, backward-directed spines; plantulae of the posterior tarsi scarcely half as long as the basal segment of the tarsus, convex and black, beneath light in color and deeply concave. Abdomen large and plump, no dorsal carina evident; cerci about three times as long as broad, rounded and very slightly incurved, the inner tooth situated much beyond the middle near the tip; as compared with that portion of the cercus beyond it the tooth is about the same width basally, a little longer and much sharper, being acute apically and there curved a little inwards and considerably downwards; subgenital plate roundly notched apically, the styles stout, nearly four times as long as broad; last dorsal segment of the abdomen mesially projecting considerably backwards and deeply cleft, the angles long and slender, being fully four times as long as the mesial width; in the allied species *mitchelli* and *haldemani* these angles are no longer than broad. General color yellowish brown, probably green in life. The pronotum is margined posteriorly above with a solid deep black band nearly 2 mm. broad; the abdominal segments, except the last, are margined posteriorly with reddish brown; all the spines of the legs with the tips black.

Female.—Very like the male in general structure, indeed almost exactly like that sex except that the pronotum is more generally infuscated above, not only behind on the disk as in the male. This is very probably a variable character. The ovipositor is stout, less than the hind femora in length and curved strongly upward, the apex blackish.

Measurements—Length, pronotum, male, 12 mm., female, 11 mm.: posterior femora, male, 31 mm., female, 31 mm.; ovipositor, 19 mm.; width, hind femora at widest part, male, 7 mm., female, 7 mm.

Type: Male (Cat. No. 13554, U. S. Nat. Mus.), Alice, Texas, August 28, 1908, on *Opuntia*. J. D. Mitchell, collector.

Paratype: Female, same data.

Mr. Busck showed specimens of the common European tineid moth, *Swammerdamia pyrella* Villers, bred and collected at light by him at Monadnock Lake, New Hampshire, last summer, and stated that this is the record of this genus in America.

He also presented a series of the West Indian tineid moth *Ercunctis minuscula* Walsingham, which he had bred from mummy fruits of loquat, received through Mr. Sasser from Miami, Florida. He stated that he had bred this species this

fall also from dry cacao pods sent him from Trinidad by Mr. W. F. Urich, and that he had bred this same species in large numbers in 1902 from the sweepings and offal in a copra warehouse near Baracoa, Cuba. Mr. Busck said that he had also specimens labeled "rotten cottonboll" from Jamaica, others "in tamarind" from Nassau, and still others labeled "from *Diaspis lanatus*" from Barbadoes, which proves the species, the life history of which has not hitherto been recorded, to be a very general feeder on any kind of vegetable or animal refuse. The genus has not hitherto been recorded from the United States. In repose the tips of the wings of these small yellow and brown moths are bent up sharply at right angles with the plane of the moth and produce a curious resemblance to a bit of chaff. Mr. Busck said that he looked under the floor of the warehouse in Baracoa, which was elevated about 4 feet above the ground, and thought he saw merely the rough boards until a flying moth apparently disappeared through a crack; he then looked closer and realized that the rough appearance of the boards was effected by thousands of these moths resting close together under the floor, and he then found the cracks of the floor filled with the galleries of the larvæ.

A NEW SPECIES OF DIORYCTRIA.

[Lepidoptera; Pyralidæ.]

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Dioryctria xanthœnobares, new species.

Ferruginous yellow; fore wing with the inner line far from the base, oblique, white, ill-defined; outer line rather near the margin, twice waved, white; a row of terminal elongated white spots; a white dash along median vein, joining the lunate discal mark; an oblique dark red shade at base and one on the inner half of terminal space. Hind wings thin, whitish, scarcely cinereous tinged. Expanse, 27 to 31 mm.

One male, two females. Kaslo, British Columbia, August 20, 1905 (W. T. Cockle); Seattle, Washington (O. B. Johnson); Pullman, Washington (C. V. Piper).

Type: No. 13825, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Allied to *D. aurantiacella* Grote, but larger, paler, the hind wings white instead of dark gray, the fore wings with much less of red.